

The name of Deer Creek: originated with the first settlers of  
Pocahontas County, many different names have been bestowed upon the branch  
but "Deer Creek" is the name that has prevailed for a period of about 160 years

The first settlement on Deer Creek was made by John Warwick, and his  
three sons ~~William~~ William Warwick, Andrew Warwick, and John Warwick Jr, which  
was made about the year of 1765 some people fix the date at 1770.

The old original homestead was on the North West side of Deer Creek above  
the Steel Bridge and the Cass road, opposite the conjunction of Deer Creek,  
and the North Fork, after the settlement was made by John Warwick and family  
an attack from the Indians was apprehended and the settlers determined to build  
a fort as a defense of the infant settlement, which was planned by Jacob Warwick  
who was making a settlement at what is now Dumore, and erecting a fort at that  
place about the same time. The John Warwick <sup>fort</sup> on the Deer Creek, was circular in  
form. and the roof was partly covered by sods and dirt to prevent fire from  
the enemy, The white oak walls bristled with port holes and surrounded by a stockade  
fence <sup>made</sup> an almost impregnable defense. This Fort was used as <sup>a</sup> home for some of the  
settlers who often lived for weeks inside its walls. For many years it remained a  
famous fort on the frontier, having withstood several Indian attacks.

The Fort was situated in the forks of Deer Creek and the North Fork, on an  
elevation of ground that commanded a fine view of the surrounding country. The site  
of the old Fort is situated in the west end of a field now owned by F. H. Warwick

The description of the Fort was told by the venerable Peter Warwick who was in  
turn told  
by his Grandfather William Warwick.

For a period of about 30 or 40 years, during the early settlement the branch  
now known as Deer Creek was called: Warwicks Creek in honor of the Pioneer Warwick  
and was quoted in the land records as Warwicks Creek a Branch of Greenbrier River.

When the pioneers were settling up the Deer Creek valley, or Warwicks Creek as it was then called, found the Deer to be so numerous that they<sup>were</sup> considered a pest to the farmers, who had to farm on a small scale, only having small fields and patches planted, and the Deer would some times destroy a whole crop. There is a tradition that Jacob Runbaugh who lived upon the land now owned by Monroe Beard, did not have feed enough to winter his cow, and fed her on Deer meat, (It has since been conceded that a cow will eat dried venison  $\phi$ )

And from the fact that the Deer were so numerous in the the country it was called Deer Creek. And to the Indians it was called by names that have long been forgotten, The Indians called it Ta-rin-ka, Wak-pa-dan. meaning Deer-Creek. and hence the name Deer Creek.

As we study into the names given to Deer Creek proper above the confluence of the North Fork and Deer Creek, and that of the Rosin Run the branch that flows into the North Fork South of Greenbank, it appears that the names have been applied improperly; and criss-crossed. Some of the older folks claim that Rosin Run was called Deer Creek: and the North Fork its North Branch, and Deer Creek proper was called Back Creek or Muddy Creek, which seems to be very reasonable, and some of the old land records give their local description in this particular respect.

But however the names as they exist at the present time, have gone down in the history of all the land records, and are so fixed that it will be a matter of impossibility to change the names back to their original meaning.

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From writing s from the Pocahontas Times .



~~GUM BRANCH~~ THE GUM BRANCH IS A  
near and North of the Dummore Mineral Springs; this small Branch gives rise in what is locally known as Charleys Ridge, in the Lime Stone Section of the Hill-Neighborhood East of Dummore, It has an entire length of 3.5 miles, with a total fall of 625 feet with a rate of 178.5 feet per mile; and has a drainage basin area of 2.10 square miles; This Branch known as the Gum Spring Branch has many small intermittent streams, which are all situated in a Limestone Section and the land is all very productive, and some of the very best farms are situated in its water shed and its valley.

The Gum Branch received its name by the fact that that an old pioneer by the name of Gum lived for a time at an ice cold Spring which is near the Gum-Spring school House, now discontinued by the Board of Education.

DUNMORE SPRING BRANCH: The Dummore Spring Branch Branch , the Spring of which has been recently called the Reece Prichard's Spring , is located on the highway 0.8 mile South- East of Dummore is one of the largest artesian springs in Pocahontas County, comparing favorably with Minnehaha Springs in size.

This water emerges in two or more points in the Bossardville Limestone and contains principally the minerals of calcium, Magnesium, and Sulphur .

very little use is being made of this excellent flow of water of medicinal properties, save during the summer months when a very small portion is bottled and shipped for drinking purposes.

Analysis has been of the water by Chemists ; In Grains per gallon as follows

Calcium Sulphate-----	1.95
Calcium Carbonate -----	3.30
Magnesium Carbonate -----	1.21
Sulphur Trioxide -----	2.82
Total Solids-----	<u>9.28</u>
Loss on Ignition-----	3.85

This small Dummore Spring Branch in the length of .8 mile has a fall of about 16 feet. The flow of water is so strong that it has been developed and has run the Dummore Flower Mill about a hundre years;

This fine Spring and its facility for water power was the main instigation to bring about , the first settlement of the Dummore neighborhood by Jacob Warwick and Robert Sitlington which was perhaps about the year of 1766.

Mrs Hunter of Marlinton now owns the head Spring of the Dummore Branch and Swimming Pools have been erected of Stone and Concrete, also cabins and Rest Rooms have been built ; A Concrete monument of Powhatan the father of Indian Princess Pocahontas has been erected; a stone building has been erected in honor of the pioneer Jacob Warwick, who first owned the land.

MOORES RUN:- The Moore Run gives rise in the Hill neighborhood East of Dummore near Dave Sheets farm, and flows in a South West course, to unite with Sitlington Creek, Near the Village of Dummore, it has a total length of 2.7 miles, with a total fall of 200 feet, with a rate of fall of 74.1 feet per mile, and has an area of drainage basins of 4.88 square miles

For many years this Branch was locally known as Henches Run, and was quoted in the Land Records as far back as 1836 as Henches Run and has been quoted as Henricks Run in the land records, There is a tradition current, that there was a man by that name of "Hench" that lived on the head of the run, and that the run was named after him. However the name has been changed by the Geological Survey of Pocahontas to that of Moores Run. In honor of the late Isaac Moore, who figured largely in the development of the Dummore neighborhood; and for whom ~~Dummore~~ Dummore was named.

The Dummore neighborhood is one of the oldest settlements of Pocahontas County, It was at first known as "Warwick" and when the Mathews' became the owners of all the realty of the Dummore section, it was then referred to, and called "Mathewsville"; Isaac Moore and a citizen by the name of Dunkum, bought from Andrew G. Mathews his fine farm, and divided it, and out of their names they jointly coined the word "Dummore", and so named the Post Office which had been previously named "Mathewsville".

The first settlement of the Dummore community was made about the year of 1766, any way Andrew Sitlington wrote a letter to his Brother in Ireland bearing date of 1766. and was living on Sitlington Creek at that date ( The letter is recorded in the Annals of Bath County )

The old Indian Fort, was built near where the water power mill, now owned by Gen Mc Laughlin, . The Fort was erected shortly after that date perhaps about the year of 1770. The following Revolutionary war veterans affidavit purports the fact that it was built about that date, or before, the work he has reference to in the affidavit is rebuilding the Fort.

The affidavit of WILLIAM KINNERLY OF Augusta County .

"  
Taken July 22nd 1833 ( For the purpose of drawing a pension )

Volunteered in August 1774 to serve against the Indians ; Went out  
under Captain <sup>Geo</sup> Mathews , William Roberts being First Lieut- and George Gibson  
second. Marched to Warwick Fort , where they joined Captain George Moffit ,  
whose men was building the Fort " xxxxx

This Affidavit purports the fact that they were building or repairing  
the Fort at Dumore In August 1774 . It appears <sup>by</sup> the records that there  
was some kind of an Indian Fort there at Warwick before Capt . George Moffit  
was building the <sup>Fort</sup> as mentioned in William Kinnerlys affidavit .

Roscoe W. Brown.

*Roscoe W. Brown*  
*Mar-22nd 1941.*

Part 1 )

§ Sec D )

LEATHER BARK RUN- Leatherbark Run has its source high up on the West side of the Back Allegheny Mountain near the Bald Knob, on the West side thereof; and flows in a South-West direction to a point one-fourth mile east of Shavers Fork of Cheat; ; at this point the Geologist claim that Leatherbark Run is eating its way in to the plateau scarp, which in time to come, ( Geologically speaking ) it will capture the head waters of the Shavers Fork of Cheat River, which will then become a branch of Greenbrier River; ; At this point the Leatherbark Run, is 60 feet under or lower than the Shavers Fork of Cheat, which is only 1,060 feet away to the North of Leatherbark Run. This Leatherbark Run has a rapid fall with an average of 368.9 feet per mile, with the upper end falling more than a 1000 feet in less than  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles, ( While the Shavers Fork has a fall of only 90 feet per mile ) from this point it swings South - East cutting a deep niche, or deep gorge in the Back- Allegheny Mountain, and joining the Greenbrier River at Cass;

It has a meandering length of 5.15 miles with a total fall of 1900 feet or at a rate of 368.9 feet per mile. Its Drainage Basin area 6.74 square miles.

The Spruce Lumber Company constructed a Railroad up the Leatherbark Run from Cass at an Incline of over 1400 feet to Spruce, which was by the means of switch-backs ; this was built in the year of 1902 & 1903.

This was for the purpose of hauling the timber from all the holdings of the Spruce Lumber Company, in the head waters of the Shavers Fork of Cheat, Elk River to Cass, to be manufactured into Lumber.

Leatherbark received its name from the shrub " Leather bark " or Leatherwood" which grew so abundantly on the branch near the Greenbrier river ; which is a small "Thymeleaeaceous" tree or shrub, with tough pliant stems, and small yellow flowers, - called also Hesse wood, this shrub was used for Ox whips and Horse whips

DEEVER RUN:- Deever Run , is a small Branch heading high up in the East side of the Allegheny Mountain , and flows with a rapid fall to the Greenbrier River, it has an entire length of 1.9 miles with a total fall of 890 feet , with a rate of 468 feet per mile, and has a drainage basin area of 1.62 square miles.

This branch received its name, from the fact that James and William Deaver settled near by, who were supposed to be among the very first settlers on the Back Allegheny Mountain.

CUP RUN:- Cup Run is a small branch heading high up in the East side of the Allegheny Mountain and flows into the Greenbrier River, a short distance East of The Deevers Run . It has an entire length of 2.05 miles ,with a total fall of 1090 feet, with a rate of 531.7 feet of fall per mile, and has a drainage area basin of .92 Square Miles .

This Branch received its name due to the fact that there was found a large stationary stone resembling the shape of a Cup in the branch and was thereby called CUP RUN.

WANLESS RUN:- Wanless Run is an other small branch heading high up on the Eastern side of the Back Allegheny Mountain , and flows with rapid fall to the Greenbrier River near the Wanless Station . It has an entire length of 2.2 miles with a total fall of 1255 feet , and has a rate of 570.4 feet fall per mile, and has a drainage area basin of 2.80 Square feet per mile .

This branch was named in honor of the Pioneer William Wanless , who settled on the Back Allegheny Mountain along with the first settlers of that vicinity.



TROUT RUN:- Trout Run gives rise high up in the Eastern side of the Back - Allegheny Mountain and flows with a rapid fall to the Greenbrier River below the site of the old Lumber Town of Nida.

It has an entire length of " 2.05 miles with a total fall of 1405 feet, at the rate of 685.3 feet per mile. and has a drainage area basin of 2.80 Square miles

The Trout Run was so named because its waters were full of the famous Brook Trout.

ALLEGHENY RUN:- Allegheny Run heads near the base of the Pottsville Series ( Geologically speaking ) on the East side of the Allegheny Mountain, and flows South -East with a rapid fall to the Greenbrier river at Hosterman .

It has a length of 2.7 miles , with a total fall of 1975 feet or a rate of 731.4 feet per mile. It has a drainage area basin of 3.44 Square miles .

Allegheny Run was so named from the Back Allegheny Mountain, from which it flows , which has derived from the Indian Language with an unascertained meaning, Some Educators claim that it means in the Indian Language

" The big sign" " The big track" " The Big mountain " or the " Big Run".

WOODS RUN:- Woods Run is a small branch, that flows in to the Greenbrier River near Stony Bottom ( Formerly Called Drift Wood) It has an entire length of 2.8 miles , with a total fall of 1450 feet , with a rate of fall per mile of 517.8 feet, and has a drainage area basin of 2.21 Square miles .

It has been said that this little branch received its name from James WOODS Warwick and is quoted in the land records, early as 1830.

LAUREL RUN:- Laurel Run including Sweet Lick Run gives rise in the western side of the Thomas Mountain and flows in a western course to the Greenbrier river at Clover Lick.

It has an entire length of 4.4 miles with a fall of 830 feet, with a rate of 189.7 feet per mile, and has a Drainage area Basin of 3.58 square miles

The Laurel Run road way has been one of the most important thoroughfares in Pocahontas County; At a very early date about the year of 1782 Jacob Warwick lived at Dummore, and had holdings at Clover Lick, and the road way or thoroughfare from his home at Dummore (Then referred to as Warwick) was down the Laurel Run to CloverLick. The Road at first was built across the Thomas Mountain, north of Laurel Run, when about the year of 1800, Mrs Jacob Warwick had the first road cut out up Laurel Run, in order to bring the lumber for their new house from the vicinity of Greenbank. Ever since that date the County and State have been working on the Laurel Run County Road, and are still working on it, and at the present time the W - P - A is giving it a rock capped surface.

There are many authentic historical events, connected with the Laurel-Run and Clover Lick. While Jacob Warwick was making hay at Clover Lick, with several hands, a rain came up and dampened their guns, which was always kept near by in the Indian times; In the after noon the men fired their guns off, so as to load them with fresh charges. Some person hearing the guns in quick succession reported that the Indians were fighting the men at Clover Lick.

Mrs Warwick at Dummore, at once mounted a large black stallion, put a colored boy on behind and went at full speed, by way of the Laurel Run which was then only a bridle path, ~~to~~ <sup>across</sup> the Greenbrier River to see what was going on at Clover Lick. This colored boy was called "Ben" who died at Clover Lick, and is remembered by many of the older citizens.

Upon another occasion, when the Shawnees Indians were returning from one of their raids to the east, forty or fifty of their warriors were sent by Clover Lick, with the intention, it is believed, to pillage and burn every thing at Clover Lick. A scout from near Millboro Va, was sent in haste to warn Jacob Warwick of the movements of the Indians, The Fort at Dummore was put in readiness; and Jacob Warwick who was then at Clover Lick; with about twenty others, waited for the Indians in ambush on the crest of the mountain over looking the Laurel Run; They all fired on the Indians which was very effectively done, nearly every man killed or wounded an Indian.

The Indians in their surprise hastily fled, and was pursued as far as Elk Water in Randolph County. Upon learning of the result, Mrs Warwick at once followed her husband and his companions, attended by servants carrying provisions for them. She met them at the Big Spring on their return and the weary hungry party were greatly refreshed by her thoughtful preparation.

The Laurel Run was so named by the immense quantity of Laurel that grew in the lower part of the Run near to the Greenbrier River.

#### GLADE RUN:-

The Glade Run is a small Branch that flows in a South-West direction to unite with Clover Lick Creek a few feet from its mouth. but the Geologist claim that at an earlier date it was a branch of the Greenbrier River, about 0.8 mile North-West of Clover Lick, when the River flowed across the narrow now abandoned channel that surrounds the knoll one mile West Of Cloverlick.

Glade Run has an entire length of 3.6 miles with a total fall of 1175 feet with a rate of 326.3 feet fall per mile, with a drainage area basin of 2.50 square miles. It received its name by the local land owners that it flowed through early as 1849 which appears in the land records of that date.

ROSCOE W. BROWN.

*April 5th 1941.*

( Part 1 )

Sec D )

CLOVER LICK CREEK :- Clover Lick Creek has its source in two forks, heading between Gay Knob, and Clover Lick Mountain, the two uniting to flow North for about four miles where it swings to the East forming a semicircle around the northern end of Clover Lick Mountain, then flows in a southeastern course and unites with Glade Run about 0.8 miles north west of Clover Lick which Geologist' claim was an tributary of the Greenbrier River, when the River flowed across the now abandoned channel that surrounds the knoll one mile west of Clover Lick.

Clover Lick Creek is one of the most important branches of the the Greenbrier River which much of the lands through it flows is of the Lime Stone formation, and is noted for its fine quality of Blue Grass that it produces so abundantly, which makes it a real section for stock raising of cattle sheep and horses.

From the very earliest settlement of the Clover Creek Valley it has been highly noted for its productiveness, in the way of grass, and fruit, and vegetables as potatoes, No place in Pocahontas County is more productive than the Clover Creek Valley; which was a great incentive to the early pioneers of Pocahontas County.

This Creek has a total length of 9.8 miles with an air line length of 5.3 miles or a ratio of 1.84. It has a total fall of 1580 feet, or at the rate of 162.2 feet per mile. and has a drainage area basin of 18.17 square miles.

At Clover Lick a Mr Coyner has constructed a dam across Clover Creek and developed a water power, installed a small turbine which has operated an electric generator, and run light machinery, with the same water power device